

THE GEORGE WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY



Federalist

FALL 1958





HONORIS CAUSA

From left:

ROBERT DANIEL MURPHY, *Doctor of Laws*
Deputy Under Secretary of State

... "gifted in qualities of leadership that quicken men to turn to salutary action."

DANIEL LERAY BORDEN, *Doctor of Science*
Surgeon

... "he gives freely of himself in the upbuilding of The George Washington University."

UNIVERSITY PRESIDENT CLOYD H. MARVIN

WILBER MARION BRUCKER, *Doctor of Laws*

Secretary of the Army

... "ever alert to strive for the fulfillment of the Nation's need that our

form of government might retain its highest significance."

ALLEN VARLEY ASTIN, *Doctor of Science*
Director, National Bureau of Standards

... "gifted to interpret in the fields of electricity and electronics; deservedly recognized as a special contributor to the Nation's welfare."

CHARLES SYLVANUS RHYNE,
Doctor of Civil Law

President, American Bar Association

... "to him life and friendship are one; he would have his cogent championship of legal understanding a coalescing social force in our nation's stability."

Secretary Murphy, Dr. Borden, and Mr. Rhyme are alumni of the University.

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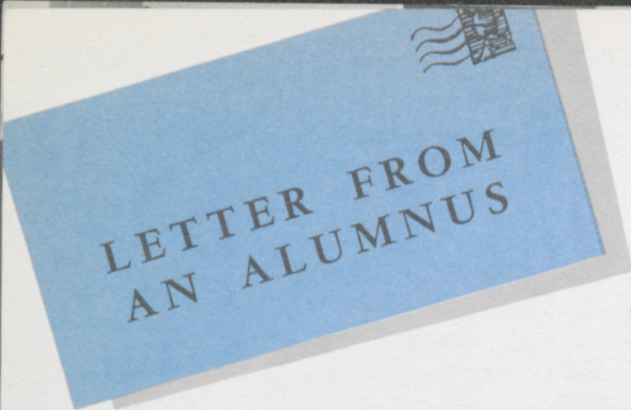
Veterans Administration

DESIGNER

Neil McKnight

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LETTER FROM AN ALUMNUS

CHARLES S. RHYNE LLB 37

DEAR EDITOR:

AT YOUR SUGGESTION, I shall attempt to set forth the reasons which prompted the organized legal profession to promote the recent nation-wide observance of "Law Day—U. S. A." The purpose, obviously, was to pay tribute to the great principle of ordered freedom under law, but there were three rather distinct public service programs which we hoped to launch through this nation-wide celebration.

First, we believe that a major portion of some of our most critical domestic crime problems is directly attributable to a growing tide of disrespect for law. Prime examples of this are such national tragedies as the cancerous growth of juvenile delinquency and the traffic slaughter on our highways. There seems little doubt that if the offenders in either of those areas recognized the great privilege we have—to live by a system of freedom under law—and had sufficient respect for the law, the existing evils would be considerably lessened. The runaway events in these and other fields stem basically from a lack of respect for the law. And this is not ignorance of the law but an out and out ignoring of the law. Our major line of attack, then, should be to instill a growing respect for the law to replace the disrespect of today.

Thus, it is hoped that "Law Day—U. S. A." will provide the initial step toward creating the proper attitude for our legal system and its laws. Through a program which provided some 28,000 high schools, colleges, civic clubs and associations speakers on law, secured official proclamation from President Eisenhower, governors and more than 1,000 mayors stressing the significance of "Law Day—U. S. A.," attracted the attention and nation-wide coverage of LIFE, TIME and several radio and TV networks, and enlisted the aid and outstanding cooperation of more than 100 lay organizations, we hoped to vividly recall to the minds of the American public what we do owe to law and its great principles. We have a legal system which, in spite of the size of our Country and the necessary complexities of its organization, assures the average citizen more vigorous protection

for life and person, more widespread justice, more equality under law, more effective protection for individual rights, more evenly distributed economic opportunity and greater personal freedom than any other system yet developed in all the history of mankind. We of the legal profession were certain that the American public would view our laws with renewed respect if this brilliant record were vividly recalled. This, then, was one reason for "Law Day—U. S. A."

Second, recognizing that we of the free world are engaged in a great propaganda battle for the minds of men, it is necessary that the United States assume a role of leadership and place before the neutral and undivided nations in a clear, positive manner the great principle of freedom under law which is our finest contribution to civilization.

May 1st is also the day on which international Communism celebrates its past victories and looks forward to its future conquests. There could be no better date for us to recall the basic moral and philosophical principles upon which our society is based, and to contrast them with the cynical, immoral and atheistic philosophy which underlies the international Communist conspiracy.

In the context of current history we are going through an inventorying process as we gird ourselves to fight the Communist menace, which operates by

(continued on Page 34)

Mr. Rhyne, Chief Justice Warren, and Attorney General Rogers meet for ceremonies at District Courthouse in observance of Law Day, USA.



Washington Star Photo

Diplomats and Soldiers

by ROBERT MURPHY, LLB 20, LLM 28, LLD 58

Deputy Under Secretary of State

WHEN PEOPLE HEAR that I have spent nearly forty years in our Foreign Service, they like to ask what assignment I thought most interesting or what part of the world I enjoyed the most.

I find that these are hard questions to answer. Assignments to serve with General Eisenhower as Political Adviser in North Africa and in Germany, as Ambassador to Belgium, and as our first post-war Ambassador to Japan have been exciting experiences. The Good Offices Mission to France and Tunisia during the early part of this year, in an effort to settle the problem of French troops in Tunisia, was a tense and important operation; the fact that the two governments were able to reach agreement, largely in accordance with the proposals of the US and UK Good Officers, made it a rewarding project.

The job of Deputy Under Secretary of State for Political Affairs is per-

haps less glamorous than some of the embassies and special missions abroad, but it is no less exacting. The importance and variety of the problems, reflected in huge masses of documents and memoranda, make it one of the busiest and most complicated jobs in the State Department. In addition, service here in Washington is always a pleasure to one who spends so much of his time overseas.

As I look back on a variety of interesting and valuable experiences, I cannot help feeling that the growth in strength and prestige of our Foreign Service has been a satisfying development. When I entered the Service it was small in both size and activity. Over the years it has multiplied many times in the number of Foreign Service Officers and in the significance of jobs to be performed. There can be little doubt that today the Foreign Service is our first line of defense. It is a career that I have wholeheartedly



enjoyed and would recommend to those willing to bear long absences from the homeland.

Another aspect of the career which I have found rewarding is the close relationship which has developed between the State Department and the Department of Defense, between the diplomats and the soldiers. Our relations have not always been so close, but in an era when our country is the leader of the free world and the strongest nation on earth, it is of the highest importance that our two departments see eye to eye and work in fullest cooperation.

My own experience with the military began in 1941 after I had already served some twenty-five years in the Foreign Service. Most of my colleagues of those early years would, I think, agree that their experience had been similar to mine. It was not until World War II that the diplomats and the soldiers, under the pressure of events,

closed ranks and began to coordinate their activities.

Plans for the Allied invasion of North Africa in November 1942 mark the turning point in these relations. When General Eisenhower went to London in 1942 to plan for the landings, he soon felt the need for political guidance. Officers from the British Foreign Office and our Embassy in London were made available for this purpose. Later when the General was established at Algiers, it was decided to appoint a civilian Foreign Service Officer to advise him on the political situation and to prepare plans of a civil and political nature for the occupation of the area. Close liaison was, of course, maintained between the Departments of State and Defense. The British, incidentally, sent Harold Macmillan, an officer of Cabinet rank, as their political representative in North Africa.

This same general pattern was followed in the invasions and occupations of Italy and Germany. The political advisers imparted information and advice about American political objectives. But there was no blueprint and the relationship evolved through a series of improvisations. What is important, however, is that throughout the three-year period which led to the Axis defeat, the concept of political advisers being attached to military headquarters became an essential part of operations.

World War II and the Allied occupations in Europe and Asia taught us that it was essential to maintain a close working relationship between the

State Department and the Pentagon. It was a valuable experience; new ideas were generated on both sides of the Potomac; mutual understanding of each other's problems increased; personal relationships between the two Services developed which later would have important bearings on our embassy and military establishments throughout the world; and, finally a small group of Foreign Service and Military Officers emerged who had a real knowledge of the requirements and complexities which ensue from a vast military operation.

To ensure full coordination between the Services at the highest level in Washington, the National Security Council was established by Act of Con-

During the Good Offices Mission in Tunis this Spring, Mr. Murphy and President Habib Bourguiba exchanged the Arabic greeting.



gress in 1947. This Council brings together under the President the various controlling elements of the Government who are concerned with military and political strategy. Its purpose is to formulate decisions on national strategy which harmonize all aspects of our policy — political, military, economic, and psychological.

To coordinate the implementation of policies which have been agreed upon by the National Security Council, the Operations Coordinating Board was established by Executive Order of the President in early 1953. It is chaired by the Under Secretary of State and also has representatives from the agencies principally involved in foreign relations.

We try to promote coordination all along the line. There are regular meetings between the Joint Chiefs of Staff and a senior State Department officer. And there is constant consultation at lower levels between officers of State and Defense.

Foreign Service Officers now regularly attend the National War College in Washington and three other Service War Colleges. The course is for a year. Diplomats and soldiers have a fine chance to argue their points of view and to understand the other fellow's problems. I have heard it said that by the end of the year the military participants frequently suggest as solutions to problems that our Government write a diplomatic note while our State Department students advocate that we send in the Marines.



Mr. Murphy, adviser on truce matters to General Mark Clark, sat in Eighth Army headquarters in Seoul when General Clark announced he was authorized to sign a truce with the Communists independently of South Korean wishes. *Wide World Photo*

In Europe this cooperation between the two Services is probably now closer than in any other part of the world outside the United States. The situations in that area and the tremendous steps toward Allied cooperation under the North Atlantic Treaty Organization have been conducive to political and military cooperation. One important result has been the evolution of the joint United States Mission to the North Atlantic Treaty Organization and European Regional Organizations in Paris, or USRO as it is called, which combines American political, military, and economic representatives under one command. Another important development has been the assignment of political liaison officers to American Commanders throughout the NATO area.

In the Far and Middle East the situation has been more complex and

more unpredictable. Our military activity is of a different type than under NATO. But United States arrangements, both in our American commands and in the efforts of the Baghdad Pact and the Southeast Asia Treaty Organization, have achieved a good measure of coordination.

There is more work to be done in this field, but we are making good strides. We have gone farther than our predecessors in the Services would have believed possible. Through working together we have already attained a great degree of respect and mutual appreciation.

Let us continue, strong in the belief that soldiers and diplomats must work closely to promote the best interests of the United States. In my view this achievement has been one of the high points of the last twenty years of our foreign policy.



Col. Daniel J. Andersen AB 37 (left) was Chairman of the Pilgrimage Executive Committee when Secretary of the Army Brucker (center) presented Dr. Sizoo for his award.

clergyman of the year

Dr. Joseph R. Sizoo, Milbank Professor of Religion, was named Clergyman of the Year at the Washington Pilgrimage of the Religious Heritage of America. He was cited for his work as "dynamic preacher" and "inspired teacher." Excerpts from his acceptance speech appear below.

IF DEMOCRACY is something infinitely more than a political technique, and stems from an unalterable belief in the inestimable worth of man and the dignity of the individual; if it is the business of education to prepare man to take his place in such a society, then to exclude religion is madness, it is like racing the engine of a car and never throwing it in gear. Values are more important than facts. The moment education loses touch with God life becomes so complex and complicated that man does not know how to handle it or what to make of it.

Good character is no substitute for

wise learning, and wise learning is no substitute for good character. When you have both sound learning and good character, the nation is secure and human life is at its best. Wherever education aspires to more abundant life, struggles for a social pattern which transcends mediocrity and conformity, religion calls out, "This is the way, walk ye in it."

This is the mission of religion in higher education. It is this conviction which brought me into the world of education. For the realization and fulfillment of this conviction I have dedicated such years as God in His infinite goodness may grant me.



In addition to teaching, Dr. Sizoo directs religious activities at the University and advises the Religious Council. This group is composed of representatives of the University's 11 religious clubs.

The Council sponsors a variety of annual functions, including a reception for freshmen; Religion-in-Life Week—including religious observances, special meetings, and special lectures in regular University classes. The Council cooperates also with Dr. Sizoo in presenting weekly chapel programs. Speakers at these services this year include the Chaplain of the Senate, the President of the University and other members of the faculty, as well as nationally known clergymen who serve Washington congregations.

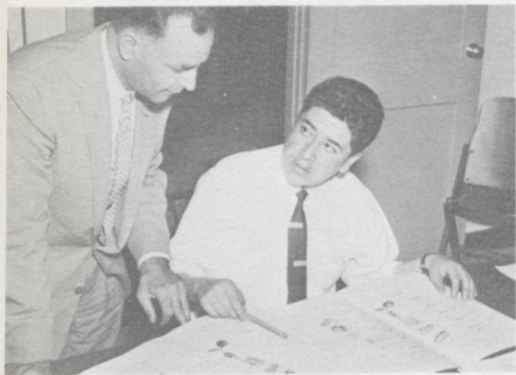
Dr. Sizoo is available for group and individual counseling of students of all faiths. His students are representative of various world religions—Shintoism, Buddhism, Mohammedism as well as Christianity and Judaism. He has preached in great centers of these religions in Europe, Africa, and Asia.

At left: Dr. Sizoo conducts University Chapel.

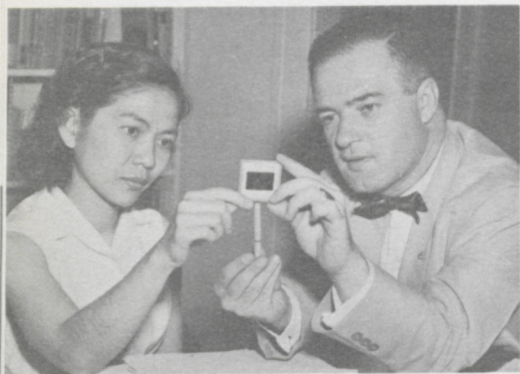
Below: Religious Council members meet with Dr. Sizoo.



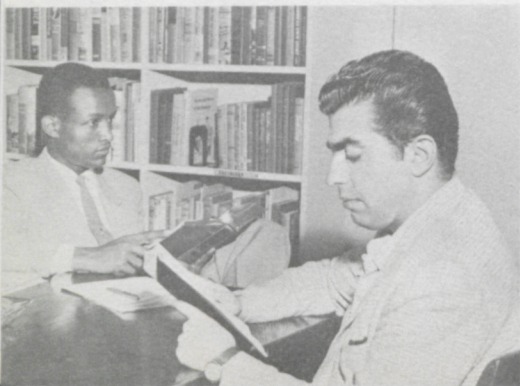
Textbooks in Many Tongues



Workshop members help each other in the best spirit of international cooperation.



Library research is an important part of textbook preparation.



Twenty educators, writers, and artists from 13 foreign countries have just completed five and a half months' study in Washington learning how to prepare better textbooks and other educational materials.



Miss Nolen

They are participants in the first Washington Workshop for the Development of Educational Materials, a joint project of the United States Office of Education, the International Cooperation Administration, and The George Washington University. Barbara Nolen, lecturer in writing for children at the University, and Delia Goetz, specialist in the preparation of educational materials for ICA, served as directors of the project.

The workshop included lectures on educational materials, techniques of writing fact and fiction, and fitting materials to curriculum needs and age levels. The problems of publishing, illustration, layout, format, and design were stressed, and guest lecturers, films, interviews with specialists in related fields, and field trips formed an important part of the program.

Each member's principal purpose in the workshop, however, was the actual writing of a specific project, either a textbook, a supplementary reader, or a teachers' handbook. Dis-



Group Conference with Miss Goetz, Workshop Co-Director, and Mrs. Dagmar Wilson, Workshop Consultant, who is an illustrator and graphic arts specialist.

cussion and criticism within the group provided aid to the individual author.

The list of projects illustrates the variety of material produced by Workshop members:

BOLIVIA

Arturo Luis Carrion, *My First Dictionary*

COSTA RICA

Emma Gamboa, *The Blue Hat of Little Rosafior*

ETHIOPIA

Lulseged Alemayyehw, *Gashaw, A Village Story*

Afewerk Mengistab, *My First Snow*

HAITI

Felix Brillant, *Numbers on the Farm*

Andre Dartiguenave, *Learning by Singing*

Marcel Desroches, *My Flag*

Marie-Carmel Lafontant, *My Own Grammar*

HONDURAS

Antonio Bracamonte, *One Family*

INDIA

Umesh Chandra Tripathi, *Lives to Remember*

IRAN

Ala Kiaie, *Hero Tales of Iran*

Jahangir Shamsavari, *A Suggestion for the Technique of Writing Geometry*

ISRAEL

Reuben Sivan, *How Pleasant It Is To Learn Hebrew*

LAOS

Phengsy Manorothe, *My Mountain Home*

Pinhkham Uparavarn, *Festival in the Royal City*

LIBERIA

John S. Varfley, Jr., *Tales of Sunshine and Shadow*

THAILAND

Sunit Prabhasawat, *Oh, My Hens*

Snochitr Suwanabodisri, *Guide to Arts and Crafts*

TURKEY

Adnan Cakmakcioglu, *So You Are in College*

VIET-NAM

Tran Thi Dinh, *His Best Friend*

A conference with Mrs. Hazel Wilson, Workshop Consultant, on the manuscript of a biography of Gandhi.



New Trustees Are Named

Eight nationally known leaders in science, journalism and industry were elected members of the University Board of Trustees at the Board's annual meeting in May.

They are Dr. Leonard Carmichael, Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution; Watson Davis, Director of *Science Service*; R. Roy Dunn, President and Director of the Potomac Electric Power Company; Philip L. Graham, Publisher of *The Washington Post & Times Herald*; Dr. Frederick A. Reuter, Professor of Urology and Executive Officer of the Department of Urology; Carleton Smith, Vice President of the National Broadcasting Company; L. Corrin Strong, Washington philanthropist and former United States Ambassador to Norway, and Watson W. Wise, Tyler, Texas, business man.

Welcome Home

George Washington University Student Council members invited other college students to join them at National Airport to welcome Vice President and Mrs. Nixon on their return from their Latin American tour.

Photo by Jim Black



COMMUNIST
SUPPRESS
FREE SPEECH

OUR FUTURE
DEMOCRACY
NOT
COMMUNISM

NIX-ON R



Host to Foreign Scholars



Business educators from six European countries had a four months' tour and study program in the United States under joint direction of the European Productivity Agency and the University's Department of Business and Public Administration.

Playing host to scholars from all points of the compass is part of the University's peculiar role.

In Foggy Bottom near the Department of State, its location and its curriculum, meeting demands of that location, are of

Four of a group of 12 Israeli confer in connection with the University's 3-week course in productivity presented for them at the request of International Cooperation Administration.



special interest to America's foreign visitors.

Each year, students from 50 to 65 different countries register for University classes. University administrators and faculty see individuals and groups, sometimes sponsoring conferences or study programs of several days' or months' duration.

What do these scholars think about their tours? Here are quotes from a terminal conference of business scholars:

Prof. John Munro Fraser—College of Technology, Birmingham, England: "In England, anyone who makes a profit is doing a bad thing. You don't have this in the United States."

Psychologist Arne Eyesten Ebeltoft—Industrial Psychologist, State Technological Institute: "Business schools here stress the dynamic attitude, sales promotion, etc. . . . Every man has his copy of 'The Hidden Persuaders' and 'The Organization Man', 'The Man in the Gray Flannel Suit.'"

Seymour Henry Hills—Director, Work Study School, College of Aeronautics, Cranfield, England: "Expansion in our countries can take place only through help of busi-

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ness schools. . . . The evidence suggests that business schools in the United States have made a contribution to the managerial revolution."

Prof. Cecil Llewellyn Wheble, Woolwich Polytechnic, London: "There is a need for teachers of business education to get inside firms to find what their problems are. There has been a tendency in England for the teaching profession to be isolated from business problems. We need interaction. . . . Business teachers should be consultants."

Finn Yngvar Oien—Managing Director, Bedriftsokonomisk Institutt, Oslo: "We need to set up propaganda organizations to strengthen business and business relationships."

Carlo Morgani—Consulting Engineer, Comitato Nazionale per la Produttività, Rome: "I'm skeptical about the value of executive courses because of the psychological approach. Europeans now want to buy equipment for 30-year use. Maybe such training would be useful with 35 to 40 year olds."

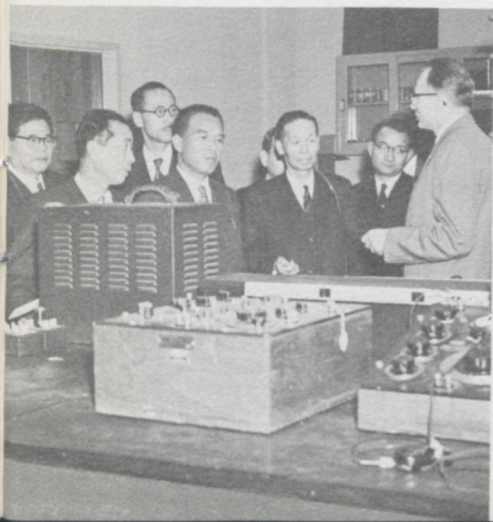
Japanese engineering educators (*below, left*) climax a tour sponsored by International Cooperation Administration and the Department of Health, Education and Welfare, with a day-long conference at the University's School of Engineering. University law faculty (*below, right*) confer with Law Dean Frank R. Beasley, University of Western Australia (*seated far right*), who is studying methods of teaching problems of federal-state relations. Seated left is Dean of Law James L. Montrose of Queen's University, Belfast, Ireland, who lectured to University law classes.



The second French Labor Group attended a program of language and labor studies conducted by the University under contract with the Labor Department. From left, Chief of the Labor Department's Trade Union Programs Thomas Holleran, Dean John F. Latimer, Student Louis Debieu, Dean Elmer Louis Kayser, Mr. Jean Fourcade of the French Embassy.

Johannes Willy Gerber—adviser and consultant to various companies, Hanover, Germany: "There is a great danger in the educator's becoming too involved with consulting. He can't give enough time to research and fundamentals."

Fraser—"Business management has to have more status in Europe. We need an evangelist."





HUMRRO Directors William A. McClelland, Howard H. McFann, Joseph C. Hammock, Dean Van Evera, and Dr. Preston S. Abbot, HUMRRO.



Maj. Richard S. Groves and Dr. Edward E. Pickard, Army Engineer School, and Dean of Faculties O. S. Colclough.

Army Education

The University's Human Resources Research Office sponsored a three-day Army Military Advisors' Conference.



Maj. Gen. Edmund B. Sebree (Retd), HUMRRO consultant; Dr. Ralph R. Fields, Columbia University; Col. John Ray, G1 Section, CONARC. Maj. William Stendeback Jr., Army Office of the Chief of Transportation; Dr. Rolfe L. Allen, Office of Army Deputy Chief of Staff for Military Operations; Lt. Col. Fred A. Hicks, Army Language School; Dr. H. Jackson Darst, Army Transportation School.





Dr. R. W. Scott, Army Adjutant General's Office; Maj. Mary E. Kelley, Women's Army Corps School; and Mr. James L. Foster, Army Air Defense School.

At left: Assistant Secretary of the Army Hugh Milton, Brig. Gen. Willard G. Wyman, then in command of the Continental Army, and University President Cloyd H. Marvin.

HUMRRO Deputy Director T. R. Vallance, Director Meredith P. Crawford; Lt. Gen. James M. Gavin, then Chief of Army Research and Development; and Dean of Sponsored Research B. D. Van Evera.



Trustee Mitchell In Tunisia

University Trustee James M. Mitchell, Associate Director for Management and Public Affairs, National Science Foundation, was named last spring to head a three-man team of United States management experts to study the organization, staffing, and training needs of agencies of the Tunisian Government.

The mission is responsive to Tunisia's request for expert assistance in modernizing her administrative structure and executive staffing. Trustee Mitchell was to be associated with the team during the first and last three weeks of the four-month survey, encompassing the period of organization of the survey and the period when recommendations will be submitted to President Bourguiba. He went first to Tunisia on May 21.

Trustee Mitchell, who is also an alumnus of the University, has a long history of experience as management consultant, personnel officer, and administrator in Federal, State, and local governments. In 1956, he was the United States representative on an inter-governmental committee established by the United Nations to review salary, allowance, and benefits systems of the United Nations. He was for eight years Executive Director of the Civil Service Assembly of the United States and Canada. From 1948 to 1953, he was a member of the United States Civil Service Commission.

Making An Economy Grow

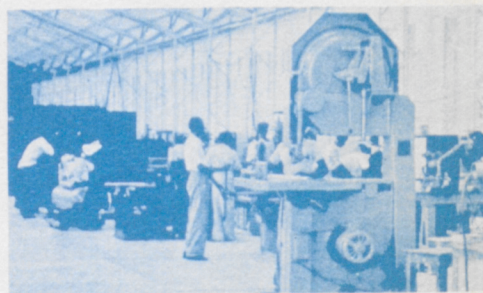
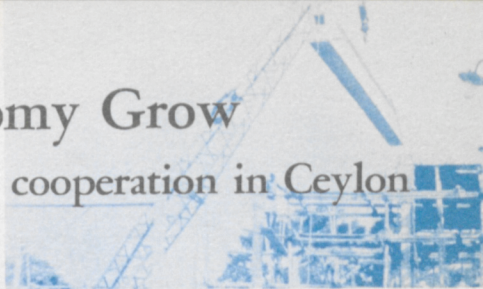
—unofficial international cooperation in Ceylon

Dr. Ralph Liljelund, first to receive the Doctor of Business Administration at the University, returned this Spring from a 3-year tour as Assistant Director and technical expert in establishment of an applied technological organization. He tells about it here at the request of the editors of The Federalist.

The Ceylon Institute of Scientific and Industrial Research, (CISIR) was established as an autonomous corporate institution under a special Parliamentary Act and a five-year initial assistance agreement between the Ceylon Government, the World Bank and the United Nations Technical Assistance Administration at the end of April 1955. Its technical help is made available on a non-profit cost basis throughout the Island to all who need it, and for this purpose its usefulness stems largely from its completely unofficial, non-political and impartial status.

The constant aim of the CISIR is to provide a first-class, thoroughly practical and efficient service of applied scientific research, advice, trouble-shooting and production technology in the broadest sense, for the aid of Ceylon's Government, her factories and industrial projects both public and private, her cottage industries and the general public. The Institute is expected to employ its technical staff in helping Ceylon's industry to grow and, hence, the general economic development of the country. For progress in production, technology means more than test-tubes. It means making an industry pay, irrespective of who runs it, so that it can afford to keep running and producing a national benefit actually greater than its cost.

At the beginning of operations in May 1955, the combined staff numbered 23



which number at present has experienced an almost three-fold increase. The bulk of the scientific equipment and machinery at that time was equipment which accompanied the original research projects transferred from Government. The assembly of the Institute's major equipment was greatly advanced by generous assistance under the Colombo Plan. Valuable cooperation was received from a number of foreign and international agencies, each contributing in its own sphere with the common purpose

of furthering Ceylon's economic development.

Throughout its existence, but especially during the last two years, the Institute has met a growing demand for its specialized services in examining the technical and techno-economic merits of proposed new private industrial ventures, or of the expansion and modernization of existing ones. These services have included advice on manufacturing methods, materials and equipment, comparison of machinery tenders, plant location and special requirements, market studies in relation to plant capacity, detailed factory layouts, scheduling of plant development, production costing, efficiency, standards and quality control, factory ventilation, safety of workers, and similar technical aspects of successful industrial production. As a protection to the public or private investor, and therefore to the national industrial growth, the importance of having such service locally available from an independent and financially disinterested source

cannot be overstressed. Some investors have stated frankly that its provision by the CISIR has brought a new measure of confidence in the security of industrial undertakings.

The various research projects of the Institute which have been dealt with during the last few years are too numerous to be even listed here, but they are up in the hundreds. So are also the private clients whom the Institute has served in one way or the other, in addition to the research conducted for the Government and the Institute's own purposes.

If the figures seem to speak for themselves, the CISIR has already made a contribution in assisting the country's economic growth. From the national point of view the application of improved technology to industry, whether private or public, means greater local production at better efficiency, better products for the Ceylonese consumer at lower cost, and therefore, in the long run, a higher standard of living.

Dr. Brian Blades, University Professor of Surgery, and Dr. John Lyons, University alumnus, were members of the delegation which conferred upon President Eisenhower the title of honorary fellow of the American College of Surgeons. From left, Maj. Gen. Howard M. Snyder, the President's personal physician; Dr. Blades; Maj. Gen. Leonard D. Heaton, Commandant, Walter Reed Army Hospital; Dr. Lyons; President Eisenhower; Dr. Isidor Ravdin, Professor of Surgery, University of Pennsylvania; Dr. Frank B. Berry, Assistant Secretary of Defense (Health and Medical); and Mr. Robert Cutler, Special Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs, also honorary fellow of the College of Surgeons.



APPOINTMENTS

CARL ROBERT ANDERSON AA 47 has been appointed Political Officer at the Consulate General in Calcutta.

DENNIS D. BROWN AB 50, Vice President of Kem Manufacturing Co., Inc., has been selected for membership in the National Defense Executive Reserve Unit by the Department of Commerce.

EDWARD C. CROUCH AB 36, Foreign Service Officer, has been appointed Consul General in Barcelona.

HARVEY GOBETZ JD 58 has been appointed Legal Consultant to the Interstate Commerce Commission.

JOHN HALDANE MA 57 has become Third Secretary of the U. S. Embassy in Baghdad, Iraq.

JOHN F. HUGHES AB 44 has been elevated to the position of Executive Officer and Head of the Administrative Management Branch of the U. S. Office of Education.

PAUL MAGGIO BA 50 has been assigned Economics Officer at the Consulate General, Sao Paulo, Brazil.

Lauriston Taylor, Chief of the Atomic and Radiation Physics Division, presents a \$500 check to University Student William J. McKean for his outstanding contributions in the design and construction of unique devices used by the Solid State Physics Section for measuring complex physical properties. Mr. McKean's award is one of the highest cash honors ever given by the Bureau.



University

WILLIAM F. MARLOW BS 41, chemist, has joined the Radioactivity Section of the National Bureau of Standards.

LT. CLINTON J. MCGREW, JR. AB 52, MD 55, was named Medical Officer for the atomic submarine, Skipjack, launched at General Dynamic Corporation's Electric Boat Division, Groton, Conn.

GEORGE L. POWELL AB 38, LLB 38, LLM 44, has been appointed Assistant Counsel General to the National Labor Relations Board.

BRENT QUINN BS 53, mechanical engineer, has become employed with the National Bureau of Standards.

COLLEEN RUSSELL AB 57 has accepted a foreign service staff assignment with the Department of State to the American Embassy, in Caracas, Venezuela.

JOHN R. SHENEMAN LLM 45 has been appointed Assistant Deputy Attorney General.

MILLER F. SHURTLEFF AB 50 has been made Executive Assistant to the Secretary of Agriculture.

CHARLES E. WEEKS LLB 32, Veteran FBI Agent, has taken over as special agent in charge of the Louisville FBI Office.

The Foreign Service Institute announces the completion of the Foreign Service Course by HOWARD R. GROSS EX 57 and ROBERT W. HUDDLESTON EX 57. Mr. Gross has been assigned to the Foreign Service Institute for an extensive language course in German in preparation for an overseas assignment. Mr. Huddleston has also been assigned to the Foreign Service Institute for an extensive language course in Spanish in preparation for an overseas assignment.

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HONORS

J. KENNETH HARRISON EX 41 was presented with the Department of the Army's Sustained Superior Performance Award and a cash award of \$200 for outstanding performance of his duties as chairman of an automatic data processing system operating committee.

EMILEY M. LAMBORN AB 30, AM 31, JD 37, was one of the 46 outstanding employees of the Department of Health, Education and Welfare to be presented an honor award at its seventh annual Honor Awards Ceremony.

DR. R. S. MCKINNEY MS 28, of the Agricultural Research Service, was honored by the American Tung Oil Association with a Certificate of Distinguished Service in recognition of accomplishments in research on the chemistry and processing on Tung.

ROBERT T. O'CONNOR BS 38 has received the Distinguished Service Award for his

work with the Southern Utilization Research and Development Division.

F. M. RHODES LLB 40 has received the Department of Agriculture's Superior Service Award for leadership as Director of the Commodity Stabilization Service.

CAPT. LUTHER C. WEST LLB 50 has been awarded the Army Commendation Ribbon with metal pendant at Walter Reed Army Medical Center for outstanding service as a legal officer.

EVERETT H. WOODWARD BA 38 was presented with the Navy's Sustained Superior Accomplishment Award for outstanding performance of his duties as a member of the Professional Council and Executive Secretary of the Board of the U. S. Civil Service Examiners for Scientific and Technical Personnel of the Potomac River Naval Command.

OTHER

MARCUS B. FINNEGAN LLM 57 and Richard W. Pogue of the Patents Division, Office of the Army Judge Advocate General, have written legislation to protect inventions made by government employees. They have outlined their proposals in the November 1957, *Michigan Law Review*.

ALUMNI who are on the staff of the Na-

Mr. Otto Schoenfelder, Administrative Officer in the U. S. Tax Court and President of the General Alumni Association, congratulates recipients of Alumni Achievement Awards —Miss Helen Dyer, Research Biochemist at the National Cancer Institute for "notable achievement in biochemical research" and Representative Brooks Hays of Arkansas for "notable achievement in the service of the United States as legislator-statesman-arbiter."



tional Bureau of Standards have recently reported findings.

They are:

CLAIRE L. BURNS AB 55, and WILLIAM T. SWEENEY AB 27, research in the dimensional stability of dentures.

IRVIN L. COOTER BS 34, MS 39, research in a compensating bridge method for core-loss measurements.

THOMAS G. DIGGES BS 26, research in the effects of high temperatures on nickel-copper tensile properties.

AUGUSTUS R. GLASGOW BS 35, research in purification by fractional melting.

Mr. C. James Moeller is congratulated by Senator Roman Hruska on his appointment as Editor-in-chief of *The George Washington Law Review*. Mr. Moeller has been employed on Senator Hruska's staff. A 1954 graduate of Nebraska Wesleyan University, Moeller is a second year law student at George Washington and last year won the John Ordronaux Prize for scholarship.



JOHN L. HAGUE EX 41, research in the photometric determination of tungsten in steel.

DR. SANFORD B. NEWMAN MS 41, research in the microstructure of crazed plants.

DAVID WATSTEIN MA 40, research in the crack widths in the concrete.

RETIREMENTS

E. E. NAYLOR AB 21, AM 22, Contributing Editor to *The Federalist*, has retired as Civilian Deputy and Special Assistant to the Director of Accounting and Finance, Office of the Comptroller, U. S. Air Force, where he has served since 1948. A veteran of 40 years' Government Service, Mr. Naylor has also held auditing, accounting, procedural, and administrative



positions with the War Department, the General Accounting Office, the District of Columbia Government, the Agriculture Adjustment, Administration, the Department of the Treasury, the War Production Board, and the Army Service Forces.

Mr. Naylor also holds degrees from Southeastern, National, and Columbus Universities, and has taught at all three institutions, as well as at The George Washington University and at Washington-Lee High School in Arlington, Va. He has published four books and more than a dozen articles on Federal budgeting, auditing, contracts, and accounting.

For the past two years, Mr. Naylor has served as Graduate School Chairman for The George Washington University National Alumni Fund. On his retirement from Government service, he received a letter of commendation from Air Force Chief of Staff Thomas D. White.

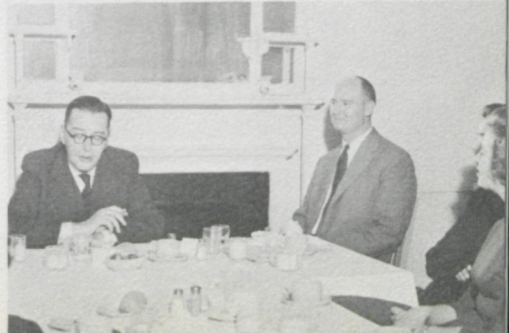
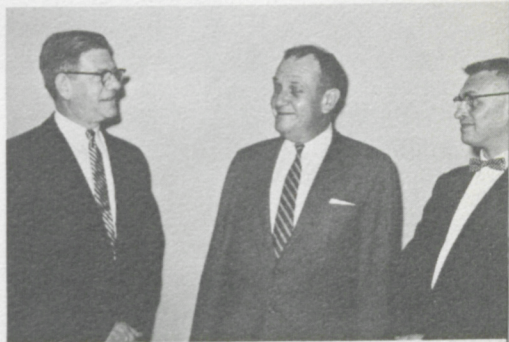
—FRANCES FULCHER

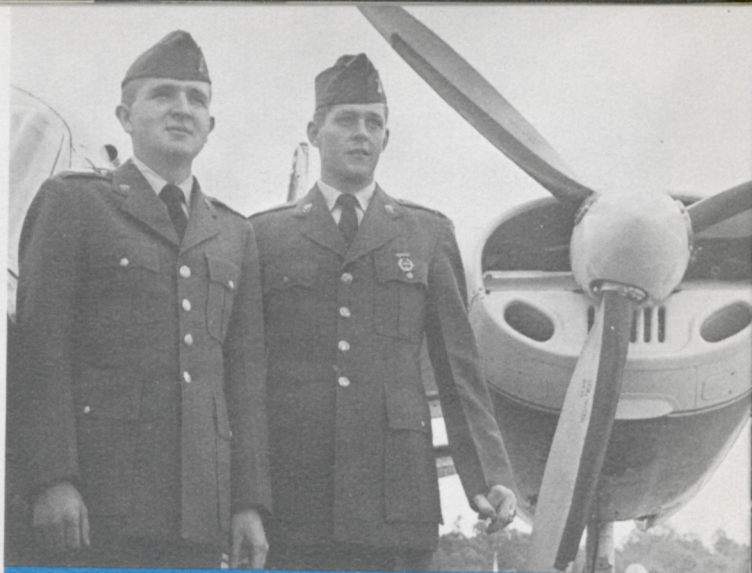
THE FEDERALIST

LECTURES



In classroom and lecture hall, clockwise, more than 500 practising attorneys and accountants from 26 states and the District of Columbia, attended the 5th Annual Institute on Government Contracts, co-sponsored by the Federal Bar Association and the Law School in Lisner Auditorium; Australian Engineer Malcolm McGregor of the Australian National Standards Laboratory showed University Engineering Students Patrick Cudmore, of the Naval Gun Factory, and Nathan Nachamkin, Army, about a new and better method to measure minute quantities of electricity stored in capacitors—a useful improvement in operating electronics computers; Dean Martin Mason (left) and Mr. Alfred Moe (right), Navy engineer and president of the Engineering Alumni, greeted Rear Admiral Rawson Bennett, who delivered the Frank A. Howard lecture on the role of the engineer in the space age and urged engineers to "keep an eye open for the unconventional solution"; while visiting lectures for the University's course in Comparative Administrative Systems were presented by Dr. A. M. Donner, Professor of Administration and Governmental Law at Amsterdam Free University and Netherlands delegate to the United Nations, and Dr. Milan Bulajic, Second Secretary, Yugoslavian Embassy, shown with two students in the same class.





AFROTC: FLIGHT INDOCTRINATION

Air Force Reserve Officers Training Corps Cadets Arnold J. Snyder, Jr., and Robert S. Ridgway went to Bolling Air Force Base to complete their Flight Indoctrination, a part of University Air Science training.

The cadets were assigned to an aircraft used by the Air Force vice-chief of staff. Under the supervision of their pilot, Capt. Wilbur Keck, and co-pilot, Capt. William W. Richardson, Assistant Professor of Air Science at the University, they made the pre-flight checks of control surfaces and

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engines; sat in the cockpit while the controls and instrument panel were explained; then were fitted with parachutes by Capt. Richardson and, after being waved aloft, spent an hour in flight.



The flight indoctrination program is designed to familiarize cadets with flight and pre-flight procedures, as well as to determine their reactions to actual flight.

—PHOTO STORY BY DON CALLENDER



New Courses, Fall Semester 1958

ART

Art Appreciation, day, designed for non-major students.

Survey of Art, evening, a survey of the arts.

Christian Art and Iconography, day.

BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION

Commercial Motor Transportation, evening, highway financing, economic characteristics, operations, rates, regulation, regulatory problems and policies, and selling.

EDUCATION

Learning and Teaching, graduate, evening, designed for master's candidate in education.

Comparative Education, graduate, evening, comparison of foreign systems with those of the United States.

Teaching Secondary School Social Studies, graduate, evening, refresher course, new approaches.

ENGINEERING

Electrical Engineering, Digital Computer Laboratory, time to be arranged.

Engineering Science, Automatic Control, evening, graduate, advanced theory of measurement and control systems.

GEOGRAPHY

Economic Geography of the United States, evening, the bases of regional economic development; character of the economic structure of the United States.

GEOLOGY

Mineralogy, evening, determinative crystallography.

Invertebrate Paleontology, evening, taxonomy of fossil invertebrates, development of phyla, paleoecology of invertebrate organisms.

Micropaleontology, graduate course, evening, taxonomy and ecology, identification

with binocular microscope of foraminifera and ostracoda.

GERMANIC LANGUAGES AND LITERATURES

Old High German, graduate, time to be arranged, 700 to 1100 A.D., the language and literature of the oldest period, an introduction to the history of the language.

LAW

Regulation of Securities and Securities Markets, graduate, time to be arranged, state and federal laws governing the offering and distribution of securities to the public by corporate issuers and others, the regulation of securities markets, the rights and liabilities of purchasers under such statutes, particular emphasis given to statutes.

Urban Redevelopment, graduate, time to be arranged, selected problems in urban redevelopment and housing.

PHARMACY

Chemistry and Pharmacy of Medicinal Products, time to be arranged, preparation of selected official organic drugs.

POLITICAL SCIENCE

The Federal Executive, graduate, evening, election, position, and powers of the U. S. President.

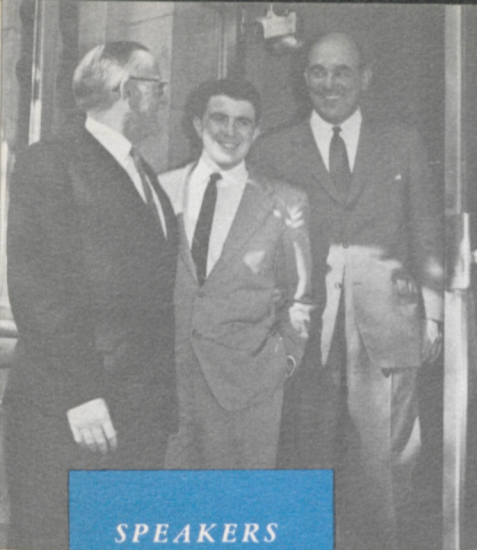
PSYCHOLOGY

Experimental Comparative Psychology, time to be arranged, new presentation, opportunity for individual psychological experimentation.

Seminar: Current Research and Theory in Psychology, graduate, evening, presentation of a specialized topic by a leader in the field.

STATISTICS

Principles of Statistical Methods, evening, now available on a semester instead of yearly basis.



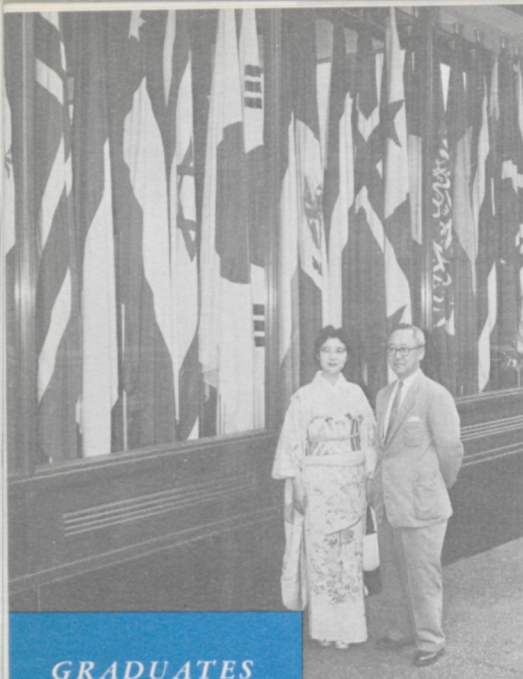
SPEAKERS

Students feature the Nation's public servants as speakers: Clockwise, Rep. Walter H. Judd at the Smith-Reed Russell Society with Dean John Parks and Robert Levine; Senator Theodore Green at the Association of International Relations Clubs Conference, hosted by GWU, shown with Richard Willett, Dean Elmer Louis Kayser, and Valerie Berman; Law Day Speaker Oliver Gasch, United States Attorney for the District of Columbia, congratulates the Student Bar's "outstanding student" Stanford E. Parris, with the approval of Acting Dean Louis H. Mayo; the French Club heard Administrative Secretary and Consul from the Swiss Embassy Adolf Spargnapani, who was welcomed by Fernando Ramirez and Prof. Alan Deibert; while Career



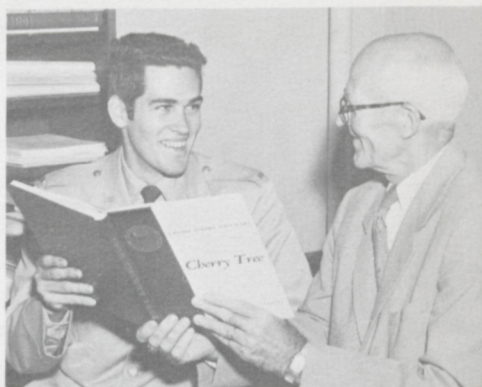
Conference featured Commissioner of Labor Statistics Ewan Clague, shown here with Director of Men's Activities Don Faith and Co-Chairman Eldon Miller and Davis Steinman.



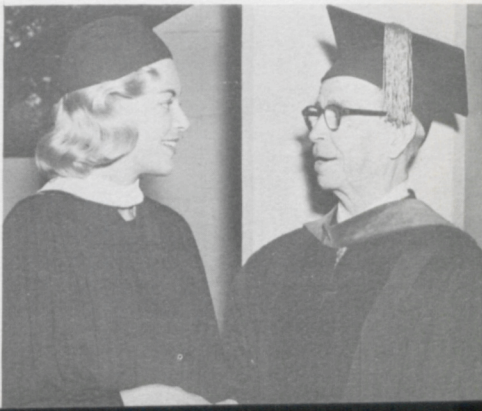


GRADUATES

June graduates included Yasuke Watanabe AB, posing under the emblem of Japan's rising sun at the International Monetary Fund with her father, Mr. Rakeshie Watanabe, Fund Executive Director. Also, Air Force Lieut. Philip Dale Kennedy BEE, who reviews the yearbook with his father, Dr. Ralph Dale Kennedy, Professor of Accounting. In academic costume are Senator Richard Russell, his nephew, William Don Russell, and Dean of Faculties O. S. Colclough; Trustee Godfrey L. Munter, Municipal Court judge, and his son, Theodore Albert Munter LLB; and Imelda Chavez Miller AB with her grandfather, Senator Dennis Chavez.



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Presidential Disability

Two professors of law, a member of Congress, and the Assistant Attorney General of the United States agreed that a Constitutional Amendment is necessary to clarify the question of presidential succession in the event the President is disabled.

Rep. Kenneth B. Keating; Malcolm R. Wilkey, Assistant Attorney General for the United States; Charles S. Collier, Professor Emeritus of Law at The George Washington University; and Edwin McManus, Professor of Law at Georgetown University, emphasized this need in a panel discussion at George Washington's Law Day. Mr. Clark Mollenhoff, Washington Correspondent for Cowles Publications, was moderator.

Members of the panel differed, as to means whereby disability might be determined. Both Professor Collier and Professor McManus recommended strongly that the power of determination rest with the executive branch of the government. Professor Collier warned against "a trend toward a parliamentary form of government" should such powers be given to the legislative branch. All the panel agreed that such powers should not be given to the judicial branch.

Representative Keating stated that he supported the proposal set forth by the

current Administration, which would enable the President himself to declare himself disabled, and, in the event he proved incapable of making such a decision, would permit the Vice President, with the support of the majority of the Cabinet, to make the decision. Should there be a lack of agreement between the President and Vice President, the Vice President, with the consent of the majority of the Cabinet, might request Congress to declare the President disabled, with a two-thirds majority vote necessary for the final decision.

Representative Keating said that should this proposal fail to gain support, he would recommend an Amendment which would simply give Congress the power to act on questions of presidential disability.

All the panel members expressed dissatisfaction with the proposal that the power to determine presidential disability be placed in the hands of a commission appointed by the President. There was general agreement that the decision-making body, whatever its make-up, should have at least majority representation from the political party in power. Both Representative Keating and Mr. Wilkey believe there should be minority reservations, however.

Wilkey

Keating

Mollenhoff

Collier

McManus

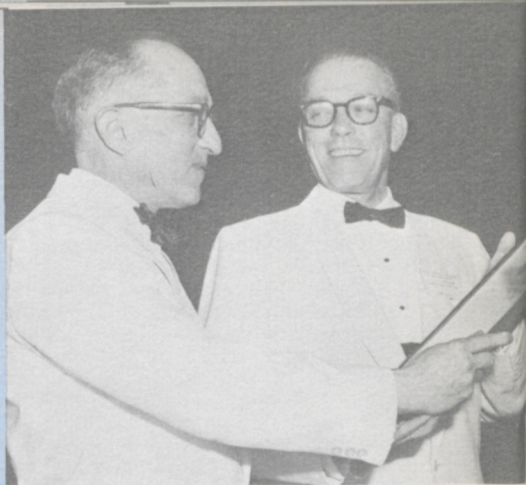
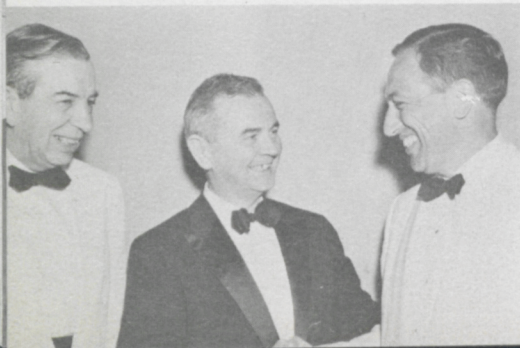


Registration

Registration for the 1958 Fall Semester will be held Thursday and Friday, September 18 and 19, from 9 a.m. to 7 p.m. Law School Registration will take place in Stockton Hall, 720 20th Street, N. W. Other students will register in Building C, 2029 G Street, N. W. Classes begin September 22.

Students not registered during the preceding spring or summer term must submit to the Director of Admissions, Building C, 2029 G Street, N. W., an application for admission or re-admission. Appropriate forms are available at the Office of Admissions or may be requested by phone or mail. Applications should be filed immediately to allow ample time for evaluation.

Named honorary members of the University's highest ranking legal organization, Order of the Coif, were, from left, Prof. Orville H. Walburn and Associate Justice of the Supreme Court William J. Brennan, Jr. They are congratulated by Chapter President John T. Fey.



First Kettering Award

S. Chesterfield Oppenheim (left), Professor of Law at the University of Michigan, received the first Charles F. Kettering Award for Meritorious Work in Patent, Trademark, and Copyright Research and Education from Dean of Faculties O. S. Colclough (right), who is Director of the University's Patent, Trademark, and Copyright Foundation. The award was presented at the Foundation's second Annual Public Conference in June.

Professor Oppenheim spoke at the Conference dinner, stating that there is no realistic way of legislating a code of specific fair and unfair practices, and that we should rely primarily on the courts for deciding how far the law should recognize and protect industrial and intellectual property rights outside the patent and copyright systems.

The two-day Conference included reports and discussion of the Foundation's research projects and discussion of current issues regarding the patent and related systems. The current issue of the Foundation's *Journal of Research and Education* features a final report on the research project "The Relation of American Patents, Trademarks, and Techniques, and American-Owned Foreign Patents, to Foreign Licensing."



A special symposium issue of the *George Washington Law Review*, devoted to the regulatory functions of the Department of Agriculture and containing articles by leading career specialists of the Department, was presented to Secretary of Agriculture Ezra Taft Benson. From left to right: Alfred A. Greenwood, Marketing Specialist, Sugar Division, Neil Brooks, Assistant General Counsel, Thomas J. Flavin, Judicial Officer, all of the Department of Agriculture; Secretary Benson; Acting Dean of the Law School Louis H. Mayo; R. L. Farrington, General Counsel, and Donald Campbell, Attorney, Appellate Litigation Unit, Department of Agriculture; William J. Critchlow, Student Associate Editor of the *Law Review*; Mitchell Cutler, Student Editor-in-Chief; and Glen E. Weston, Faculty Editor-in-Chief.



Washington Star political cartoonist Jim Berryman shows his 1950 Pulitzer Prize-winning cartoon to Senator John L. McClellan, Democrat of Arkansas, during a showing of Mr. Berryman's cartoons at the University Library in January.

Century Club donors 100 and 101 in the Alumni Fund campaign were Mr. and Mrs. James F. Perrin, presenting checks to National Fund Chairman George E. Muth. Mr. Perrin is a general transportation specialist, Commerce Department, and Mrs. Perrin, an attorney, Housing and Loan Finance Agency. This year's Century Club donors, contributing \$100 or more to the annual fund, totaled 135 on July 1, as compared with 31 last year. Contributions totaled more than \$40,000 this year, \$26,051 last year.

FALL 1958





Receiving at the Speech Clinic Foundation benefit at the Philippine Embassy were Mrs. Romulo, wife of the Ambassador; Mrs. Nelson Pruyn Hoff, Foundation President, and Mrs. Charles Pearre Cabell, third Vice President. During the benefit the Foundation presented a projector to the University speech clinic. Below, Mrs. M. Batoon, Mrs. Peter Cameron, University student Loretta Pargos, and Miss Margaret Davis. Mrs. Cameron and Miss Davis are Foundation officers.



THE LADIES



Mrs. Daniel J. Andersen (Alice Klopstad AB 41), greets Mrs. Eisenhower and the Maid of Cotton, Miss Jean Carter, at the benefit luncheon for the Florence Crittenton Home and Hospital. Mrs. Andersen was benefit chairman.



Mrs. Wilbur Carr, Honorary University Trustee, and Alumna Marion Montague, Foreign Service Officer assigned to the Department of State, find much to talk about at the Spring Alumni Luncheon. Mrs. Carr, whose husband was often known as "father of the Foreign Service," accompanied him on his missions abroad.

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THE SERVICES



Air Force Major Jerry F. Flicek received the Legion of Merit for work in guided missiles. His University Master's thesis in Public Administration was based on this work. Lt. Gen. John K. Gerhart presented the award.



First in the Nation—Janet Marshall, Ruth Irwin, and Barbara Suse receive congratulations from University President Cloyd H. Marvin. They are first in the United States to be commissioned as second lieutenants under the college ROTC program for women. There were 13 Air Force cadets commissioned at the University this June. In addition, 93 other men and women serving in the armed forces completed degrees at the University while stationed in the Washington area.

Bob Hope and the University's Traveling Troubadours were featured on the program of the United Service Organization National Council in Washington this Spring. They had met before—in Thule at Christmas time, 1954. The comedian then complained that the girls in the groups were sweet, natural and just themselves — served food at all the meals, laughed a lot and were interested in the base and its operations. "Toughest competition I ever had," said Hope. "We almost had an arctic egg."





Mrs. Eduardo A. Garcia, wife of the Argentine Ambassador to the Organization of American States, was guest speaker for the University chapter of Phi Delta Gamma, graduate women's fraternity. Shown at the speaker's table, Mrs. Joshua Evans, Jr., University Trustee and chapter patron; Mrs. Garcia; Miss Mary Jo Carroll, President of the University chapter; and Miss Kathleen P. Krider, National President.

Letter from an Alumnus (from Page 3)

economic, psychological and subversive means as well as by threat of armed force. It seems well that we tie to our strengths and shore up our weaknesses. In any such inventory one must concede that the idea of individual freedom under law is the great ideal we offer to the World. Respect for and adherence to law is ingrained in all Americans. So it has been since the birth of our Nation. While the average individual is not learned in the law, there is an intense sense of "justice" which burns within him. There is an almost instantaneous adverse reaction to any unlawful or illegal action. We believe in, and we live under, the law. We are a "lawful" people.

By focusing on human freedom as the ideal we offer to the World, we fling out as a challenge an achievement of our system of government to which the Communists have no answer. If the Communists meet our President's challenge and offer the people behind the Iron Curtain individual human rights and freedoms, that freedom will destroy the basic principles of Communism.

When we talked about justice under the rule of law on May 1st, its absence behind the Iron Curtain was apparent to all. When we talked about freedom under law, Hungary was forcefully recalled in the minds of men. And when we talked, as we must continue to talk, about peace under law—peace without the bloodbath of war—we made a cogent appeal to the foremost yearnings of all peoples everywhere.

We felt that the ultimate weapon—the decisive weapon—in the cold war fight for the minds of men is a convincing presentation of what individual freedom under law really offers to mankind. Our Country constitutes the greatest example of that freedom and its meaning. But we have never yet used or expressed that concept of human freedom in a clear vision which all men can com-

prehend. As the cold war grows hotter with the "hot" weapons stalemate, we must step up our propaganda of truth with individual freedom under law as the ideal we offer for mankind's salvation. What better way could this be done for us? "Law Day—U. S. A." has thrown the spotlight of the World upon us and that concept, and the rule of law was and always will be its own "best evidence" of its priceless value. Our second reason, then is to launch a positive, aggressive campaign to sell the undecided peoples on the undeniable virtues of freedom as a way of life.

Third, we hope that through "Law Day—U. S. A." we have taken the first step on the road to peace. But freedom has never been free, and we have a long way to go before we can reach the great goal of the universal rule of law. However, if civilization is to survive in the space era, law and reason must replace weapons as the ultimate "decider" of disputes between nations. The third and ultimately the most important reason for "Law Day—U. S. A." is to sell the rule of law as the only workable plan to secure a lasting World peace.

We are engaged in an ever-accelerating arms race with Russia, and we must win this race for supremacy in capacity to destroy—on that point, there is no disagreement in Washington or elsewhere. It is recognized that peace in today's World can only be maintained by our winning the arms race and by our keeping on winning it even though this requires billions upon billions of dollars and a great economic drain upon our Nation. No one can or will quarrel with the fact that 64 percent of the proposed new budget goes for national security—in fact the only quarrel is that the amount may be too small. But a World divided into two mighty armed camps is no pleasant future to envision. The peril from such a situation is obvious. History teaches that every arms race has ended sooner or later in war. We must therefore conclude that war with Russia is as certain as tomorrow's sunrise unless a formula or mechanism can be developed to maintain peace other than through arms. It is such a formula or mechanism which the rule of law offers, with persuasion and reason replacing weapons in the all-important international dispute arena.

As we listen to the roar of current history it is absolutely clear that we must learn to live together or see our civilization go up in the senseless devastation of war. The atomic and hydrogen bombs, the Sputniks, Explorers and Vanguard, and the recent Russian accusations that our Strategic Air Command is threatening her boundaries which, of course, have been hotly denied, have set everyone's nerves on edge. The realization that hot war, regardless of who is right or wrong, may well result in mass extermination has attuned the people of the World to an overwhelming desire for peace which is probably stronger than any such desire in all history. There is a common realization that under present conditions every man, woman and child will be in the front line trenches if the holocaust of

world war explodes. This most urgent desire to prevent war thus offers a unique and unparalleled opportunity to develop the legal machinery that is essential for peace with the overwhelming support of world-wide public opinion. Never have the people of the World needed or demanded leadership on the issue of peace in a more concerted way. Either we furnish that leadership or someone else will.

"Law" exists now in some form in all nations. It is a universal term which all peoples understand. "Justice" and "law" connote innate fundamentals of fairness embodying the wisdom of the centuries. They are so understood by all peoples. The average person is not learned in the law but the idea of justice under the law is to him very real. We need not so much then to acquaint the people of the World with law but to strengthen and use it in an area where it is little used today. Of all human institutions, law has the best historical claim to satisfy the need for peace and order. Law could offer the long-sought common denominator for the creation of a method for the settlement of disputes between nations short of war. Law offers the best growing point toward order in a disordered World and the best path to disarmament and peace.

No plan for peace is worth mentioning unless it takes Russia into account. And Russia could not be expected to favor a plan for peace under law and justice. But the rule of law with equality for all can capture the minds of the uncommitted peoples of the World for its sponsors and leave Russia naked of friends. Even Russia does not envision such nakedness as desirable—that is the reason for her constant propaganda efforts. To launch this plan—unlike a disarmament agreement—we do not need her, nor do we need to trust her word. She can hurt only herself by her failure to cooperate. Russia's often dishonored signature is worthless on a disarmament or any other agreement, but here only actions would count and all could evaluate those as we go along developing peace under law.

An idea can be more powerful than any atom; and an idea whose time has come is too powerful to deny. Our task is to see to it that the "time" of the rule of law as a decider of international disputes arrives before atomic annihilation overtakes us. "Law Day—U. S. A." is the initial step toward achieving this goal.

These three major public service programs have been launched. The organized bar has made concrete plans to follow up in each of these areas and make every possible effort to achieve results which will be a positive contribution to the betterment of our Nation and of the World. We feel that "Law Day—U. S. A." has proved to be a highly successful and significant beginning. We pray that hard work, time and faith will see these three goals accomplished.

CHARLES H. RHYNE

For University Information . . .

University catalogues and class schedules are distributed for use of Federal and International Employees through the following officers. If the educational counselor in your organization wishes additional information about the University, he may secure it through the University Office of Educational Counseling, Dr. Helen S. Stone, ST 3-0250, 439.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE



Secretary Benson

Plant and Operations;
Mr. John Steninger,
Personnel Officer

Agricultural Conserva-
tion Program Service;
Mr. Joseph Weeks,
Personnel Officer

Agricultural Research
Service; Mr. James H.
Starkey, Personnel
Officer

Commodity Exchange
Authority; Mr. Daniel
A. Currie, Personnel
Officer

Agricultural Marketing Service; Mr. Wil-
liam C. Laxton, Personnel Officer

Farmer Cooperative Service; Mr. Harold
D. Walker, Personnel Officer

Federal Extension Service; Mr. Luke M.
Schruben, Personnel Officer

Forest Service; Mr. Jack C. Kern, Train-
ing Officer

Soil Conservation Service; Miss Verna C.
Mohagen, Personnel Officer

Foreign Agricultural Service; Mr. Arnold
R. Beasley, Personnel Officer

Commodity Stabilization Service; Mr.
John P. Haughey, Personnel Officer

Federal Crop Insurance Corporation; Mr.
W. Nelson Monies, Personnel Officer

Farmers Home Administration; Mr. James
A. Somerville, Personnel Officer

Rural Electrification Administration; Mr.
Henry C. Starns, Personnel Officer

Office of the General Counsel; Miss Mar-
garet K. Randle, Personnel Officer

Office of Budget and Finance; Mr. John
L. Wells, Assistant Director

Office of Information; Mr. Galen Yates,
Personnel Officer

Library; Miss Blanche L. Oliveri, Person-
nel Officer

Office of Personnel; Mr. William W.
Brown, Personnel Officer

Office of the Secretary; Mr. Christopher
Henderson, Personnel Officer

Graduate School; Miss Vera E. Jensen,
Librarian

THE AMERICAN RED CROSS

Miss Mary Settle, Director of Training
District of Columbia Chapter; Mr. Edward
F. Daly, Controller

ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION

Chief of Personnel Operations Branch;
Mr. George M. Gableman

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

Personnel Relations Office

CIVIL AERONAUTICS BOARD

Miss Elizabeth W. Elgin, Air Transport
Examiner

Personnel Section; Miss M. D. Connelly,
Chief

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION

Employee Relations Office; Mr. Archibald Ramsey, Assistant to the Director of Personnel
U. S. Foreign Student Service; Mr. Edward Hull, Adviser
Gertrude Enders, Acting Librarian

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE



Secretary Weeks

Bureau of the Census; Mrs. Dorothy Pritzker, Training Officer
Bureau of the Census; Mrs. Jorgensen, Librarian
Civil Aeronautics Administration; Mrs. Helen L. Garwood, Employee Counselor
Coast and Geodetic Survey Personnel Office; Mrs. Frances Maserick, Placement Officer
Coast and Geodetic Survey; Mr. John Cook, Librarian
Maritime Administration; Personnel Office; Mr. James S. Dawson, Jr., Personnel Officer
Patent Office; Training Branch; Mr. Isaac Fleischmann, Chief
Employment Division; Mr. Guy Dorsey, Chief
Bureau of Public Roads; Mr. Robert Winfrey, Training Officer
National Bureau of Standards; Graduate School; Mrs. L. L. Chapin, Registrar
National Bureau of Standards; Library; Miss Sarah A. Jones, Librarian
Weather Bureau; Training Section; Mr. Albert V. Carlin, Chief

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE



Secretary McElroy

Office of the Secretary; Stenographic Orientation and Training Unit; Miss Edythe C. Cleaver, Supervisor
Office of the Assistant Secretary—Supply and Logistics; Miss Jane Shuttleworth, Chief, Records and Services Branch

Department of the Air Force

Education and Libraries Branch; Personnel Services Division; Mr. C. L. Munden, Chief of the Education Services Section
Civilian Personnel Office; Mr. John A. Watts
AERO Chart Information Center; Civilian Personnel Office; Mr. Harry J. Tsacnaris, Employee and Career Development Officer

Andrews Air Force Base; Civilian Personnel Office; Mr. F. N. Sorenson
Andrews Air Force Base; Information and Education Office; Mr. Murphy C. Mears, Director of Education
Boiling Air Force Base; Mrs. Lois K. Roberts, Education Officer
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Army Map Service; Personnel Officer, Mr. Jerome E. McClain
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Fort Belvoir; Post Education Office; Dr. Emmerich Eber, Educational Adviser
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Office of the Surgeon General; Civilian Personnel Office; Mr. E. W. O'Malley, Training Director

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 National Naval Medical Center, Bethesda, Md.; Lt. Margaret J. Gravatt, Information and Education Officer



Dr. Roy Hertz, Chief of the National Cancer Institute's Endocrinology Branch and Assistant Clinical Professor of Medicine at the University, was named the 1957 winner of the American Association for the Advancement of Science — Anne Frankel Rosenthal Memorial Award for Cancer Research.

The award, in the amount of \$1,000, is presented annually. Dr. Hertz was honored in recognition of his studies on vitamin-hormone interrelations in the control of the growth of the uterus.

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Veterans' Benefits Office; Mr. Leland Westfall, Employee Relations Officer

THE ACADEMIC PROCESSION

When the academic procession began to march at the University on June 4, a medieval custom in medieval dress was being reenacted. It is generally agreed that the march of scholars began when universities were operated by the church, and that the academic procession was patterned after the ecclesiastical procession.

This June's procession at the University included a number of Federalites in addition to several hundred graduates employed by Government. The order of march was as follows: the Marshal of the University, President Marvin, Canon Miller of Washington Cathedral, Senator Russell, Secretary of the Army Brucker, Trustee Lawson, Deputy Under Secretary of State Murphy, Dean Colclough—former Judge Advocate General of the Navy, Trustee Munter—Judge, Municipal Court, Trustee Davis, Trustee Borden, Trustee Briggs—Emeritus Director of the National Bureau of Standards, Dr. Astin—Director of the National Bureau of Standards, Trustee Grosvenor, Senator Chavez, Trustee Spencer—former Commissioner of the District of Columbia, Mr. Rhyne, Mr. Nessell, Congressman Dixon, Mr. Herzog, Trustee Hays—Member of Congress, Mr. Farrington, Mr. Sutton, Trustee Newman—Librarian of the Supreme Court, Dr. Sizoo, Trustee Carmichael—Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, Dean Van Evera, Trustee Wise, Dean Dreese, Mr. Schoenfelder—Administrative Officer of the Tax Court of the United States, Dean West, Dr. Dyer—Research Biochemist at the National Cancer Institute. These were followed by other administrative officers of the University, the faculties in order of rank, and graduates of the schools, colleges, and divisions in order of their establishment at the University.

